

THESE BARS: Overcast, 60°. 26-27 (2-5). Tomorrow 60°. 28-29 (2-5). Friday 60°. 29-30 (2-5). Saturday 60°. 30-31 (2-5). Sunday 60°. Yesterday's temp. 60°. Monday 60°. ROMA: Partly 60° (14-10). NEW YORK: Sunny. 60° (14-10). Yesterday's temp. 60°. 28. AL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Dec. 29, 1970

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

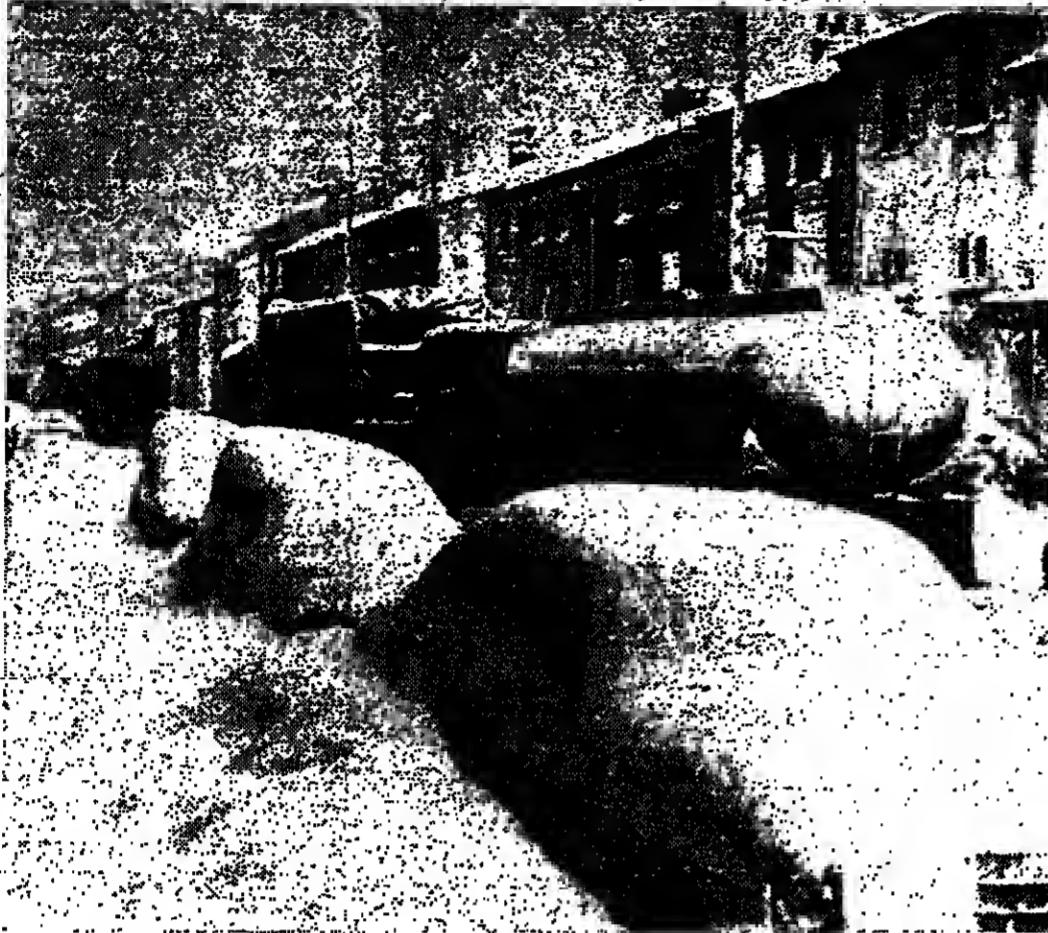
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1970

Established 1887

old Fast Winter's y Grasp

trucks fill the Valence, France, roads blocked highway area and parked cars with white blanket. over a large part Europe, knocking electricity. One left 600 miners in the pits, but re-rescued when restored. Story on Page 5.



Associated Press

air Cabinet Votes to Resume Talks

eter Gross

1, Dec. 29 (NYT)—Government finally and led today to resume talks with Egypt at

ions of suspension, the unanimous vote

met meeting opened prompt revival of

seamaking efforts,

okesman said that

Abbas Eban was

official notice to

the United Na-

ary. Other sources

said that Mr. Eban

dr. Jarring to visit

decision. He has been considered

one of the loudest opponents of

the Israeli government on his way from Moscow, where he is Swedish ambassador, to New York, where the talks are expected to open.

On only one day last summer, Aug. 25, negotiators of Israel and Egypt met with Mr. Jarring at the UN, opening the peace talks brought about by an American diplomatic initiative. The other main element in that initiative, a cease-fire across the Suez Canal, went into effect Aug. 7, and remains substantially in force.

Mr. Eban told newsmen after the cabinet meeting that he was "happy and satisfied" with the decision. He has been considered

high level talks with

one of the loudest opponents of

the government's decision of Sept. 6 to withdraw from the peace talks following discovery of a Soviet missile building on the Egyptian bank in violation of the Aug. 7 agreement.

No Alternative Seen

Other cabinet ministers gave clear indication that the decision was taken with considerable reluctance on the part of Premier Golda Meir and her closest associates, largely on the ground that there is no realistic alternative.

The assurances of political support received from the United States fell far short of what Israel sought, these sources said, and there were no claims that Israel

was entering negotiations from anything like the position of strength it had hoped for.

Mrs. Meir has reportedly asked President Nixon to mystify America calls for a virtually complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories captured in the 1967 war, and to promise in advance to impose any new UN attempt to impose a settlement.

In the last ten days, leading ministers became convinced that their bargaining power with Washington had been spent—Irael received pledges of economic support and military supplies during the months of hesitation and maneuver—and there could be no hope of more concessions.

A continued refusal to participate in peace talks, therefore, would only raise the likelihood that the cease-fire would collapse.

These arguments were thrashed out in informal meetings of the various political groups in the cabinet over the last few days, with the broad consensus achieved that rejoining the talks would be the lesser evil. Today's formal cabinet debate seemed anti-climactic. Dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

One Israeli—a sergeant—was killed and five were wounded, the spokesman said.

[The guerrilla spokesman said the Israelis succeeded in blowing up two guerrilla bases at Ya'arot but suffered heavy casualties.

[Unconfirmed reports allegedly emanating from official sources in Beirut said 12 Palestinian guerrillas and two civilians were killed in the attack.]

The Israeli spokesman said the raiders brought captured weapons, including bazookas, machine guns and automatic rifles, back to Israel.

Attacks by Arabs

The Israeli spokesman said after attacks from Lebanon blew up two houses at the Yiron farm commune late last night. The houses were wrecked, but there were no casualties, the spokesman said.

The target of the reprisal raid, the village of Ya'arot, is one of the main staging points for guerrilla operations in southern Lebanon, he said. Almost all the terrorist organizations—including el-Fatah, Salala, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Liberation Forces—have bases there, he said.

Later, sometime after dawn, an Israeli patrol found the bodies of four Arab guerrillas near the Israeli frontier village of Ramz Nafili, apparently victims of an accidental blast of explosives they carried for a planned sabotage attack, the spokesman said.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

that concerned with world opinion,"

one source said, "but economic pressure from the West could have its effects."

Anti-Hijack Farley Cited

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (NYT)—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, to-day said, the severe sentences handed out to the 11 defendants

said the action is surprising since an appeal is at least six weeks away.

Attorneys for the two whom were death—were ordered

Israel court chairman

the Supreme Court

Federation, in

1 a.m. Wednesday for

an unprecedent-

has scheduled for

morning an appeal

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grad hijacking trial,

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They added that the conditions

of their captivity were satis-

factory and they spoke calmly but with obvious feeling about the war and of their concern for its impact on America.

The prisoners each appeared to the correspondent to be alert, physically fit, well clothed and not apparently overweight.

In Washington, an official said that the camp where the interviews took place was the "Hanoi Hilton,"

the showplace camp where num-

erous other journalists have had

controlled visits with selected individuals, including the two officers who spoke with Mr. MacLean.

The interviews with the prisoners followed a conversation with North Vietnam's premier, Pham Van Dong, who said that the recently

arrived in Hanoi, who said that the recently

the following dispatch was written by Michael MacLean, a Canadian who is the London correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., after interviews on Christmas Day with two American prisoners in a North Vietnamese camp.

HANOI (NYT)—Seven Ameri-

cans prisoners of war were seen and

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As World Protests Continue

Vatican Says It HasAppealed To Russians to Spare 2 Jews

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 28 (UPI)—The Vatican announced today that it has appealed to Soviet authorities for clemency for two Jews sentenced to die by a Lenin- grad court the first time that the Vatican has publicly announced such an appeal to Moscow.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Observatore Romano, said that Pope Paul VI had received "numerous" appeals to intervene on behalf of Mark Dymshits and Edward Kuznetsov, sentenced to die last week for their roles in an unsuccessful aerial hijack plot.

"The Holy See has no official relations with the Soviet Union," the newspaper said, "but we are in a position to assure that [the Holy See] is trying... whatever is within its possibilities to respond to the appeals it has received."

The Vatican spokesman did not refer to Mr. Dymshits and Mr. Kuznetsov as Jews but called them "Soviet citizens."

The Rome newspaper, Il Messaggero, said that the Vatican appeal was made in a note handed

to a Soviet diplomat in an unidentified European country.

Vatican sources said that they could not recall any similar appeal to Soviet authorities. They added that it was possible that there had been others made without any publicity or announcement.

Meanwhile, about 3,000 demon- strators marched through central Rome to the Soviet Embassy chanting, "Assassins, assassins!" They scuffled briefly with riot police blocking the embassy door.

Clash in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI)—A protest against the Leningrad trial sentences erupted into violence here last night.

Eleven persons led by a rabbi were arrested late last night during a melee outside the Soviet UN mission in Manhattan.

At least five policemen were injured.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, 40, leader of the militant Jewish Defense League, was among seven persons charged with assault on police officers, reckless endangerment, criminal misconduct and resisting arrest.

In Washington, the State Department reported that the United States has "taken steps which we hope will be helpful."

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey said that Secretary William P. Rogers had discussed the case twice with President Nixon over the weekend.

Five senators, Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn.; Birch Bayh, D. Ind.; Edward Kennedy, D. Mass.; Jacob Javits, R. N.Y., and Robert Dole, R. Kan., urged the State Department to join other nations in protesting the trial.

National Protest in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—Air-raid sirens will wail throughout Israel tomorrow morning as an expression of solidarity with Soviet Jewry, it was officially announced here today.

The cabinet, at its weekly meeting today, supported a decision by the Israeli General Federation of Labor to observe a two-minute silence tomorrow as an expression of protest against the sentences handed down in Leningrad last week.

At work throughout the country will come to a standstill. Motor traffic will halt and ships in ports will sound their whistles together with the air-raid sirens.

Paris Office Occupied

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Fifty young demonstrators, members of the Committee of Support of Soviet Jews, invaded the Soviet Institute office here today, slightly injuring the agency's director and causing major damage.

Police arrested about 30 of the demonstrators after they had occupied the institute office in the Opera district for about an hour.

A display window was smashed Friday night.

Bonn Protests Sentence

BONN, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The West German government has intervened with the Kremlin on behalf of the two Jews sentenced to death in Leningrad, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the government "through suitable channels" had informed the Soviet government of its view that the death sentences should be reconsidered.

Meanwhile, about 70 members of the Association of Jewish Students in West Germany demonstrated in front of the Soviet Embassy.

New Zealand Acts

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—New Zealand Prime Minister Sir Keith Holyoake expressed the hope today that the death sentences imposed at Leningrad would be reviewed.

He said that he did not condone "the detestable crime of hijacking" and did not wish to interfere in the internal judicial affairs of another country. But he said that he felt the severity of the sentences had aroused widespread international concern.

Sadat Brands Talks Return A 'Maneuver'

Claims Israelis Seek Cease-Fire Extension

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Egypt reacted with skepticism tonight to Israel's decision to resume the indirect United Nations peace talks of mediator Gunnar V. Jarring.

President Anwar Sadat was reported by the official Middle East press agency to have characterized the Israeli announcement as a maneuver to extend the cease-fire, which expires Feb. 5.

Mr. Sadat was said to have made the remark during a meeting with Khalid Mohieddine, chairman of Egypt's Peace Council, and a delegation from the World Peace Council.

Mr. Mohieddine said that the president regarded the Israeli move as an effort to head off criticism of the Israeli position in a report to be submitted Jan. 5 by Mr. Jarring to UN Secretary-General U Thant on his peace mission.

According to the press agency, Mr. Sadat declared that he would not allow the Israeli maneuver to succeed. Mr. Mohieddine quoted the president as having said that his warnings about not extending the cease-fire unless there was concrete progress toward a peace settlement were not made merely for purposes of propaganda.

Mr. Mohieddine, a left-winger who took part in the 1952 revolution led by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, said that Mr. Sadat had expressed readiness to take part in any genuine efforts for peace.

"But, on the other hand, we will not allow any maneuvers for continuing the occupation of our territories to succeed," Mr. Sadat was quoted by Mr. Mohieddine as saying.

Mr. Sadat also told the Peace Council delegation, it was reported, that the United States had "waged a psychological war" against Egypt while supplying Israel with military equipment worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Nixon Welcomes Israeli Decision

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The United States today welcomed Israel's decision to return to Middle East peace talks and urged both sides to be flexible in the negotiations.

President Nixon was described by White House press secretary Ron Ziegler as gratified and very pleased that Israel is ready to resume the talks under UN auspices.

Mr. Ziegler said the United States hoped that both Israel and the Arabs will approach the talks in a spirit of give and take.

A display window was smashed Friday night.

Israel Going Back to Talks

(Continued from Page 1) discussion lasted less than an hour, officials said.

Mrs. Metz promptly scheduled a major political report to the Knesset, the national legislature, for January, when she is expected to explain the cabinet's actions.

After today's meeting, the official spokesman would say only that the government had decided "that the present political and military conditions enable and justify the termination of the suspension of Israel's participation in talks under the auspices of Ambassador Jar-

ing."

There was no discussion of negotiating tactics, reliable sources said, or of a brief for Israel's negotiators. Presumably the negotiations will be headed at first by Yosef Tekoa, permanent representative at the United Nations, although some officials predicted that Israel would propose raising the talks to the foreign minister level.

There is a widespread feeling of pessimism over the immediate course of the negotiations—a friendly pool has already started among ministerial aides to guess how long it will be before the talks break down. Two months is considered wildly optimistic.

This is because, for the Egyptians, the talks are considered to be little more than the mechanism by which an Israeli withdrawal is to be achieved; to the Israelis, they are a start to the process of reaching a formal and binding peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors, with withdrawal and then into the Cambodian command post, it was reported.

The high command's final assessment of a clash yesterday at Chambak, 19 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, said government troops killed 50 guerrillas and lost three with 14 wounded. It said the guerrillas carried away 100 wounded, leaving ammunition and weapons behind.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said today that 1,200 more American servicemen were removed



Associated Press
INTERVIEWED POWs—This photo taken from a TV monitor of a film by Canadian newsman Michael MacLear shows Comdr. Walter Wilber (left) and Comdr. Robert Schweitzer of the U.S. Navy. Film was made at Christmas in a camp outside Hanoi.

Nixon Accuses Hanoi on PWs

(Continued from Page 1)

said, as if Mr. MacLear "got the standard treatment." The MacLean film was shown by CBS and NBC last night.

CBS Visit in 1967

In 1967, he said, David Schoenbrun then on the CBS news staff visited the same camp and reported on it. In spring 1967, the official said, Life magazine printed pictures of the camp. Since then he said, it has been visited by numerous European journalists and American peace groups.

"It has all been photographed and visited before," he said, "according to the same procedure. You see a few prisoners but talk with only two of them—under restrictions."

With respect to Premier Pham Van Dong's assertion about the total number of American prisoners in North Vietnam, officials here had nothing to add to the comments of Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week, when he said that the U.S. government lists additional men—beyond those named in the lists released by Hanoi as "full and complete"—as prisoners in North Vietnam.

Some Still Alive

Government spokesmen have also said that they believe that about 100 of the 600 Americans listed as "missing" in South Vietnam are alive in prisons. There are also about 225 men missing in Laos, officials say, and some of them are believed to have been captured.

"It is a little disingenuous," an American official said, "for the North Vietnamese to claim ignorance about these men held in South Vietnam and Laos."

"As far as treatment is concerned," he said, "the question still is: If the treatment is humane as the prime minister says it is, why doesn't North Vietnam allow inspection by the Red Cross or another impartial agency? Until there is such inspection, grave doubts must remain about the actual treatment of the men."

The second prearranged question

Two U.S. POWs Interviewed At 'Show' Camp in N. Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

available were permitted to talk. Answering the questions were Comdr. Robert James Schweitzer of Lemore, Calif., and Comdr. Walter Eugene Wilber, who said that his family lived in Pennsylvania. The lists disclosed by Hanoi gave his home town as Virginia Beach, Va. Both men said that they were Navy pilots who were captured in 1968.

The five others were 1st Lt. Lt. Gordon Brown of Newton, Mass., of the Marine Corps; Lt. (jg.) Mark Hamil, L. Garley of Greenville, Maine, of the Navy; Lt. William John Mayhew of New Manchester, W. Va., of the Navy; Maj. Roger Dean Ingvalson of Sanford, Maine, of the Marine Corps, and Lt. Col. Edison Wainwright Miller of Santa Ana, Calif., of the Marine Corps.

Present also for the interview, which took place in a large room in one of four barracks buildings in the camp, were newsmen from the Algerian television agency and from Nihon Denpa, a leftist-oriented Japanese news-film agency, and a North Vietnamese Army officer.

The men send out one letter a month on a "regular form letter, which both our families and we use," Comdr. Schweitzer explained. Comdr. Wilber added that other letters were sent "for Christians, Mother's Day, special occasions. And we make many radio messages each year—many."

Messages Sent

Comdr. Wilber went on: "If we have a special occasion, an anniversary, children's birthday, all we've got to do is say we want to send a message and it's transmitted. I understand these things go through Cuba."

The third question asked for full details of daily work, duties, routine, meals and health.

"It starts off," Comdr. Wilber said, "by saying we eat three meals a day and we rise about sunrise, have exercises, get our room cleaned up and have breakfast. We usually play volleyball or have other sports in the mornings, then have our noon meal. However, in addition there's music programs and the like, and I'll let Bob continue on."

Comdr. Schweitzer said: "We observe the Vietnamese siesta in the afternoon. The volleyball court and the basketball facilities are available to us all day. We also have a great deal of literature, notably among which are many books by American authors."

Among these he named "Vietnam, Vietnam," "The Limits of Intervention," "A Protest," "Vietnam, The Unheard Voices," and "Crisis Now."

Critical of U.S. Aims

These books are all critical of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia.

The final set of questions was: "Do you talk to each other about that?" "What are your feelings on that?" What might you want to say directly to the American people?

Comdr. Schweitzer began: "We are the war was very much because the war is very close to us here. We are all involved."

The military censor later ordered about one minute of commentary to be erased from the tape recording at this point. The end of the censored remarks, by Comdr. Schweitzer, was that he was not afraid for himself but rather for his country.

Comdr. Schweitzer concluded the interview with these remarks: "This war is bad. It's bad. Given our situation or the Vietnamese or Indochinese peoples' situation, we've got to get out and let them solve their own problems. We've got our own problems to solve."

We then shook hands and parted. The interview had lasted approximately 15 minutes, although I spent about 90 minutes at the prison camp, most of it in meetings with officials before and after the interview, which was filmed as well as recorded.

Paratroops Fight

SAIGON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese paratroopers killed 25 North Vietnamese yesterday in central Cambodia, the South Vietnamese command reported today.

Two South Vietnamese paratroopers were killed and four wounded in the clash about 25 miles west of Kompong Cham.

A 2,500-man South Vietnamese task force joined Cambodian government forces two weeks ago to clear the strategic Route 7, where the Viet Cong's 27th Regiment is reported to be.

In the northern coastal plain, about 3 1/2 miles from the southern boundary of Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone, government forces reported killing 17 North Vietnamese yesterday.

At least one American was killed last night when guerrilla rockets hit Camp Eagle, headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division, 400 miles northeast of Saigon.

Eleven civilians and a government soldier were killed and five civilians were injured when a small bus ran over a Viet Cong road mine 62 miles northwest of Saigon, a South Vietnamese military spokesman announced today.

3 U.S. Planes Claimed

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Communist forces in Laos shot down three U.S. aircraft earlier this month, the official news agency of the Pathet Lao said in a broadcast monitored here. It identified the planes as a B-47, an F-4H and an F-4 and said they were shot down Dec. 13, 17 and 21.

Mr. Jacobs, who was seized at gunpoint in his home, defied the men as they held the hostage paper against his bare feet and hands.

The thieves finally succeeded in opening the safe without the combination and escaped with \$3,000 Belgian francs (\$160). They ignored stock certificates which were also inside.

Mr. Jacobs crawled to a telephone to call for help and was hospitalized with severe burns.

Cambodians Beat Back Reds In Battle Near Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

ed from Vietnam during the week ending Christmas Eve, reducing U.S. troop strength in the war zone to 37,900 men, 6,100 below the Dec. 31 authorized ceiling of 34,000 set by President Nixon.

In Laos, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today that guerrilla forces captured five government positions in a weekend offensive.

Thieves Torture Brussels Lawyer

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Armed thieves tortured Brussels lawyer Maurice Jacobs with burning newspapers for three hours Saturday to try to force him to reveal the combination of his safe, police said today.

Mr. Jacobs, who was seized at gunpoint in his home, defied the men as they held the hostage paper against his bare feet and hands.

The thieves finally succeeded in opening the safe without the combination and escaped with \$3,000 Belgian francs (\$160). They ignored stock certificates which were also inside.

In fact, only two days ago, Information Minister Alfredo Sanchez Bella told Madrid editors that it would be a week or so before the invasion.

6 Basques Sentenced to Prison Terms Imposed on

(Continued from Page 1)
Gen. Tomás García Rebull. The Spanish cabinet must then be notified, and at that point it is possible for Generalissimo Francisco Franco to commute any or all of the sentences.

Nobody here could make the slightest guess as to what Gen. García Rebull or Gen. Franco would do, nor how long the decision would take. The harshness of the sentences, their unexpectedness, their effect on an already hostile world opinion and the divisions they will undoubtedly provoke inside and outside the regime may twist the political anatomy of the country quite beyond recognition or prediction.

The verdicts were issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the red brick headquarters of the military region. The defense lawyers who had gone in a few minutes earlier in a

As Part of New Strategy**Laird Urges Expansion of Conventional Forces**

By Robert Simer

WICHITA, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Secretary Marvin R. Laird for a buildup of American forces to provide a realistic deterrent to the United States told newsmen that the time, adequate nuclear capabilities for deterrence but that American "conventional" deterrence, at this time, needs to be improved.

He added that during the war in Vietnam "it has not been improved and, in some cases, has taken second place."

The defense secretary said that this would require increased spending for equipment and increased military aid to America's allies.

Mr. Laird made these statements in a wide-ranging press conference, which opened up the past year as well as spelled out, in general terms, some of his plans for the future.

Mr. Laird also told newsmen that infiltration into South Vietnam had decreased during 1970 but that, all over this Indochina area, the total amount of infiltration had remained the same as in 1969. He explained that the decrease in North Vietnamese entering South Vietnam and Laos was made up by a large increase of infiltration into southeastern Cambodia.

During the press conference Secretary Laird also told newsmen: • He believed the draft for 1971 would be lower than it was in 1970. During the last year, 163,500 men were drafted.

• The air war in Southeast Asia is winding down. Attack sorties flown during 1970 totalled 48 percent less than the number in 1968 and 36 percent less than the number flown in 1969.

• Salaries would be increased 4 to 5 percent during 1971, the first step in a series of efforts to raise the military pay scale and prepare for an all-volunteer army.

• The Soviet Union has slowed the rate of construction of its giant SS-9 intercontinental ballistic missile and will not soon have 200 of these missiles in place. Earlier in the year, Mr. Laird had predicted that the Russians would have more than 300 SS-9s.

• Military spying on civilians would be stopped and a new reorganization of intelligence machinery might result in a tightening of controls on security checks run on military personnel and civilians.

In effect, they were hearing the man sometimes called "father of the H-bomb" say that the man regarded by many as an exemplar

of peace, the late Dr. Oppenheimer, was really the bomb-monger in 1945.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A panel of scientists was talking about science's "generation gap."

A group of young dissidents were preparing to picket Dr. Teller and give him their annual "Dr. Strangelove Award" in recognition of "his services in the cause of war."

Dr. Teller, a refugee from Hitler's Europe, served under Dr. Oppenheimer at the Manhattan District's Los Alamos laboratory.

The dissidents were largely members of Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action, whose slogan is "science for the people." Most are local students or faculty members.

Dr. Teller, frequently such a target, came accompanied by bodyguards. The dissidents called them "thugs" and demanded that they leave. Famed anthropologist Margaret Mead, the meeting's chairman, replied: "If he has bodyguards here, it has been made necessary for him to do so."

Except for occasional shouts, the protesters quieted down. But two stood at one end of the platform all during Dr. Teller's appearance and displayed signs labeled: "The War Criminals" a short play by Edward Teller."

Dr. Teller, his voice sometimes quivering, at first refused to talk until the protesters gave him a right to express his views, as he said, he had let them express theirs. They refused to go away, and he decided to speak anyway.

He was still smarting from the attack of another speaker, Robert Lewontin, a University of Chicago biologist, who had called him a "flunkie of power" for his bombing.

Lack of Reason

Dr. Teller shook his head and said that—just as he once was under attack from the Nazis—he was "now under attack from thoughtless individuals who do not know what they talk about and whose acts are about to induce violence and lack of reason."

Then he made the confession that many who had known him for years had never heard.

The A-bomb was completed in mid-1945. The question was whether to use it on Japan or summon the Japanese to a demonstration of its awful power.

He said the witness, a Soviet defector who testified he spent 17 years as a KGB agent, said these operations were failures more often than not because the diplomats were well briefed on what to expect.

He said a typical KGB joke was a remark attributed to an American diplomat in Moscow: "If you sign this petition for a demonstration, not another blonde girl like they change the sheets in the hotel each week."

Political Decision

"I took the piece of document to the director of the laboratory," the late Dr. Oppenheimer, "who told me 'Sellard is using his influence as a scientist to influence a political decision. This is wrong. Don't you sign it. Don't circulate it.'

"I made the great mistake of being relieved of my responsibility."

But then Dr. Teller maintained, something happened without his knowledge. "He (Oppenheimer) was on the committee" that advised President Harry S. Truman to use the bomb (one of only two devices in existence) in war.

Dr. Oppenheimer was not only on the committee, Dr. Teller said, but "he had the decisive influence to push aside the suggestion of demonstrating before using the atomic explosive. And the greatest opportunity in history was missed."

Other historians have credited Mr. Truman himself and his Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, with decisive roles in the decision.

But Dr. Teller's main point yesterday—despite what he called his huge "mistake"—was to say that he had still done the only job that he could do: bomb-making in a country where political leaders have to make the political decisions.

U.S. Tourist Reported Held In East Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (UPI)—East German police arrested an American tourist at a border elevated railway station early Saturday, an American spokesman said today.

The tourist was identified as Ronald F. Mudd. Other personal details were unknown.

Mr. Mudd was said to have been picked up at 2 a.m. Saturday at the East German checkpoint at the Friedrichstrasse station on his way back to West Berlin.

Other travelers observed the arrest and reported it to West Berlin police, who informed the U.S. mission. The reason for the arrest was not known.

East Germany requires tourists who do not have permission to stay overnight to leave East Berlin before midnight.

British Ulster Force Reduced to 6,000

BELFAST, Dec. 28 (AP)—British troop strength in Northern Ireland has been cut to 6,000, half the number stationed in the province during Protestant-Roman Catholic rioting last July, the army said today.

An army spokesman said relations between the rival communities have improved during the last three months despite a spate of night-time explosions attacks on government offices.

The spokesman said a further major cut in troop strength appeared unlikely for some time because of the possibility of renewed terrorist activity in the spring.

Nixon in White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—President Nixon has returned from Camp David, Md., where he spent the weekend working on foreign policy, the new budget and his 1971 legislative program. He also signed a population-control bill but rejected a measure designed to ease the family doctor shortage.

Among the prospective Republican candidates is Charles G. McNaull, a businessman Arthur Ravenel Jr., former GOP executive committee-man and long a self-styled "Mendel Rivers Republican."

Associated Press
Physicist Edward Teller interrupts his speech in Chicago during demonstration.

H-Bomb Expert's 'Confession'

By Victor Cohn

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Called a "Dr. Strangelove" by young new left scientists, Dr. Edward Teller openly agonized yesterday over his role in dropping the A-bomb and said he "unfortunately" let J. Robert Oppenheimer talk him out of leading a petition against it.

The face of the famous physicist—devastating witness against Dr. Oppenheimer later in the security hearings of the 1950s—was tight and grim as he told the story.

His audience was astounded at what can only be described as a confession of guilt from a physicist who has always fiercely defended all of his role in making A-bombs and R-bombs.

In effect, they were hearing the man sometimes called "father of the H-bomb" say that the man regarded by many as an exemplar

of peace, the late Dr. Oppenheimer, was really the bomb-monger in 1945.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A panel of scientists was talking about science's "generation gap."

A group of young dissidents were preparing to picket Dr. Teller and give him their annual "Dr. Strangelove Award" in recognition of "his services in the cause of war."

Dr. Teller, a refugee from Hitler's Europe, served under Dr. Oppenheimer at the Manhattan District's Los Alamos laboratory.

The dissidents were largely members of Scientists and Engineers for Social and Political Action, whose slogan is "science for the people." Most are local students or faculty members.

Dr. Teller, frequently such a

target, came accompanied by bodyguards. The dissidents called them "thugs" and demanded that they leave. Famed anthropologist Margaret Mead, the meeting's chairman, replied: "If he has bodyguards here, it has been made necessary for him to do so."

Except for occasional shouts, the protesters quieted down. But two stood at one end of the platform all during Dr. Teller's appearance and displayed signs labeled: "The War Criminals" a short play by Edward Teller."

Dr. Teller, his voice sometimes quivering, at first refused to talk until the protesters gave him a right to express his views, as he said, he had let them express theirs. They refused to go away, and he decided to speak anyway.

He was still smarting from the attack of another speaker, Robert Lewontin, a University of Chicago biologist, who had called him a "flunkie of power" for his bombing.

Lack of Reason

Dr. Teller shook his head and said that—just as he once was under attack from the Nazis—he was "now under attack from thoughtless individuals who do not know what they talk about and whose acts are about to induce violence and lack of reason."

Then he made the confession that many who had known him for years had never heard.

The A-bomb was completed in mid-1945. The question was whether to use it on Japan or summon the Japanese to a demonstration of its awful power.

He said the witness, a Soviet defector who testified he spent 17 years as a KGB agent, said these operations were failures more often than not because the diplomats were well briefed on what to expect.

He said a typical KGB joke was a remark attributed to an American diplomat in Moscow: "If you sign this petition for a demonstration, not another blonde girl like they change the sheets in the hotel each week."

Political Decision

"I took the piece of document to the director of the laboratory," the late Dr. Oppenheimer, "who told me 'Sellard is using his influence as a scientist to influence a political decision. This is wrong. Don't you sign it. Don't circulate it.'

"I made the great mistake of being relieved of my responsibility."

But then Dr. Teller maintained, something happened without his knowledge. "He (Oppenheimer) was on the committee" that advised President Harry S. Truman to use the bomb (one of only two devices in existence) in war.

Dr. Oppenheimer was not only on the committee, Dr. Teller said, but "he had the decisive influence to push aside the suggestion of demonstrating before using the atomic explosive. And the greatest opportunity in history was missed."

Other historians have credited Mr. Truman himself and his Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, with decisive roles in the decision.

But Dr. Teller's main point yesterday—despite what he called his huge "mistake"—was to say that he had still done the only job that he could do: bomb-making in a country where political leaders have to make the political decisions.

Scientific Secrecy

A scientist, he said, can never tell whether his work will be used for good or ill. He turned to a co-panelist, Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, discoverer of vitamin C, who explained that his peaceful discovery was used by the Germans in World War II to keep U-boat crews at sea longer.

But all scientific secrecy, even missile and H-bomb secrecy, said Dr. Teller—as he had said before—should be completely abolished, so the public can know "what it's really all about" to help make the political decisions.

The scientist, he concluded, can only speak up as a citizen on political matters, not here too. He had disagreed with Mr. Lewontin's "rebuttal" to certain jobs or even "cages" there.

The young dissidents bought almost none of it. Another co-panelist, Dr. Richard Novick, a New York psychiatrist, acted for them at the close of the meeting and presented Dr. Teller with their annual "Dr. Strangelove Award."

But Dr. Teller would not take it

False-Front, But Legal, Units Helped Pay Senator's Costs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—

A maze of dummy campaign committees was used to pump more than \$400,000 in anonymous last-minute donations to the winning U.S. Senate race of conservative James L. Buckley of New York.

The identity of the donors was kept hidden by sending the funds through false-front groups set up in Washington.

David R. Jones, Mr. Buckley's campaign manager, said the committees were created to conceal the names of donors.

The dummy committees were found in campaign reports to the Senate that also showed that seven of President Nixon's ambassadors made large donations for key Republican Senate races.

At least part of this diplomatic aid was routed through a fund-raising operation run by a former White House political strategist, Jack A. Gleason.

The ambassadors to Britain, Austria, Switzerland, Ireland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are listed on official records as contributing to Republican causes in at least five states.

But Mr. Gleason refused to discuss his role and told a newsmen: "I don't talk to the press. Get out! I'll call the cops."

Mr. Jones said the Buckley campaign had no link to Mr. Gleason's operation and had no help from President Nixon.

More than 50 committees were set up in Washington. These gave \$3,000 to each of 100 more committees set up at the county level in New York, with almost all the money pouring in on a single day—the Friday before the election.

The \$300,000 was moved into Mr. Buckley's campaign the same day.

The Conservative campaign got nearly \$100,000 more from the D.C. Buckley for Senator TV Committee plus additional donations from six other D.C. groups.

The names of the real donors stayed hidden because a loophole in the law allows fund-raising committees to set up in the nation's capital to avoid filing a public report.

Through the device, Mr. Buckley got \$423,519—more than a fifth of the total of his \$2 million campaign.

The ambassadors' Republican

donations showed up in Maryland, Ohio, Texas, Florida and California.

Included among the diplomats were:

Shelby C. Davis, ambassador to Switzerland, who paid out \$7,500.

Walter H. Annenberg, ambassador to Great Britain, who gave \$6,000.

John P. Hume, ambassador to Austria, \$2,500.

John D. J. Moore, ambassador to Ireland, \$1,500.

Kingston Gould Jr., ambassador to Luxembourg, \$1,500.

J. William Middendorf 2d, ambassador to the Netherlands, \$1,500.

By Stuart Auerbach

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (UPI)—

A computer scientist is right, some day this story will be transmitted through ESP in Newark from a friend

and another friend in Bordeaux, France. These messages were received through a medical instrument

called a plethysmograph, which measures the blood volume in the fingers.

Mr. Dean said that the amount

of blood in the capillaries of the fingers decreases rapidly when a person is emotionally excited, even by such a slight stimulus as the name of someone hated or loved.

These far-fetched possibilities

were raised yesterday by the na-

tional psychological Association, which after six years of trying was ad-

mitted as an affiliate of the Ameri-

cian Association for the Advance-

ment of Science.

Negotiation vs. Oration

The decision of the Israeli government to join indirect talks with Egypt and Jordan through the medium of Gunnar Jarring is wise. And if it would have been wiser if that decision had been made much earlier, abstract wisdom plays little part in what is commonly known as statesmanship: emotion and the interplay of power, political and military, are far more important in the clashes of nations.

Whatever advantages may flow from the Jarring discussions lies in the fact that they will, presumably, be genuine negotiations. During the past months of the cease-fire, there have been many public statements of position by influential persons in both Israel and the Arab world. But they have been orations directed for the most part, at other audiences than the governments directly concerned. And their tendency has been to inhibit, rather than advance, the cause of peace.

This does not mean that there will be any magical transformation of the Middle Eastern situation because serious talks begin, any more than the Paris negotiations brought Southeast Asia perceptibly closer to a settlement. The same conditions that inspired the oratory will affect the negotiations—and, as Paris again proved, public oratory can accompany, and hinder, negotiation. It is therefore not to be assumed that

Israel's demand for strategic frontiers will be markedly altered by Egypt's willingness to see Israeli frontiers guaranteed by a four-power accord—provided those frontiers do not mean the sacrifice of "an inch of land," as President Sadat of Egypt put it. For guarantees have not preserved the peace in the Middle East during the past 20 years, nor is President Sadat's contention that no government on his side could survive the entrance into diplomatic relations with Israel reassuring as to the long-term prospects for any settlement.

Nevertheless, to talk is better than to fight (which would also apply to Vietnam, if Hanoi would agree to a cease-fire). It is better to allow the various pressures at work in the Middle East to express themselves in diplomatic formulae than in public exchanges of mutual defiance. Out of those formulae might—just might—arise some particular set of words that would break the deadlock.

Both sides could come to recognize the cost they are paying for the current state of war, could come to understand the wisdom of Napoleon III's comment that in matters of policy one must never say never. If the Paris talks demonstrate how difficult it is to reconcile the irreconcilable, Bonn has shown in negotiations with Moscow and Warsaw that realism can make progress. The first should be a warning to the Jarring discussions—the second can give it hope.

Dr. Moynihan's Farewell Address

Tis the season to be jolly, and also generous, reflective and constructive. It is also a traditional time of stock-taking. Dr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's farewell to the White House last week was delivered to a closed-door gathering which included the President and the cabinet and the sub-cabinet; but it was tape-recorded with a view to making it public later on (depending, presumably, on what Dr. Moynihan had to say).

As it turned out, what the Nixon administration's most distinguished Democratic member had to say on his departure after two years as a counselor to the President on domestic affairs was just about the headiest stuff we've encountered this holiday season—or any other for that matter. Dr. Moynihan's regard for Mr. Nixon is not just effusive; it is without reservation of any kind. The President's men, he allows, have not always paid attention to their chieftain's words, nor supported his purposes with sufficient ardor or comprehension of what it is he is trying to do. But the President... well, the superlatives begin with his Inaugural Address—the "most commanding call to governance that the nation has heard in the long travail that is not yet ended."

And the record of achievement runs on, and on. It began, we are told, with "a critique of government the like of which has not been heard in Washington since Woodrow Wilson." Then came "in one message after another to the Congress, the fundamentals of governmental reform." And finally, the results: a war has receded; the prospects of arms control and a generation of peace are now real; the cold war is on the wane; racial rhetoric has cooled; civil disobedience and protest have waned; urban violence "has all but disappeared."

Well, that isn't exactly our vision of things,

or our reading of the last two years—of Cambodia and of Kent State; of the judgments of the Scranton commission and of the emergence of the protesters on the right; of the turmoil in the universities last spring and of the national mood right now. But never mind; there will be other official recapitulations of the last two years to be examined at a later date. For now it is enough to note, and applaud, one piece of advice which Dr. Moynihan left behind. Citing the observation of a Swiss historian that ours would be the age of "the great simplifiers," he said that what we need are great complexifiers, men who will not only seek to understand what it is they are about, but who will also dare to share that understanding with those for whom they act.

Leaving aside whether Dr. Moynihan exactly followed his own prescription in his farewell address, this is sound advice to an administration which talks of "ending the war in Vietnam" and "achieving a just peace"; which campaigns against rock-throwing militants as though they were the root of everything that's wrong with society; which makes baldly regional appeals on the raw issue of race; which counts Vice-President Agnew as one of its great rhetorical assets. Dr. Moynihan might have been just a little bit more all-encompassing in his indictment of the great simplifiers of our act.

It is surprising, therefore, and depressing, to find a British government at the end of the year 1970 using the same tactics in the name of security. That is what the Conservative government is doing in the case of Rudi Dutschke.

Dutschke is remembered as a radical student leader in West Berlin. Two years ago he was shot in the head and almost killed. He came to England to convalesce. He dropped completely from public attention. Then, suddenly, the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, moved to deport him.

Before Christmas a special immigration tribunal held a week of hearings on whether Dutschke should be allowed to stay in Britain or made to leave. Its decision is expected shortly.

That Was a Hard Day's Work Well Done. Let's Have a Belt or Two at Clancy's.

To Be in England

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The loyalty-security proceedings that soiled the 1950s in America have faded in most of our memories to the level of nightmares. When we read about the Oppenheimer case now, we find it hard to believe that the legal and official establishment ever accepted such an apparatus of unknown accusers, secret evidence and undefined standards of guilt.

The real mystery in all this is Reginald Maudling. He is known as a good-hearted fellow, tolerant, easy-going to the point of indecision. How did he ever put himself in the role of the ruthless Red-hunter, trampling on the British traditions of fair procedure and asylum?

Of course Rudi Dutschke has no abstract right to study in Britain, any more than the victims of American loyalty cases had a right to particular jobs. The question is a different one. It is whether a democratic government, having undertaken to judge such matters fairly, damaged itself and its society by using procedures that manifestly do not do justice.

Like other men in such situations, Maudling seems to have convinced himself that he is saving the country. He should remember that such convictions tend to fade as soon as any principled man leaves the distorting circumstance of office.

A good example to keep in mind is that of Robert H. Jackson. As Attorney General of the United States, a position roughly equivalent to Home Secretary, he took a number of actions on security

that he publicly regretted when he became a Supreme Court justice. It was in an immigration case—one in which the government acted on secret evidence—that he wrote: "Security is like liberty in that many are the crimes committed in its name."

TRISTESE—Communism and capitalism meet a few miles from here—at a frontier decked with signs advertising cheap gasoline, hotels, and cigarettes.

The Italian and Yugoslav border officials turn on smiles as warm as the Mediterranean. To travelers a accustomed to more rigorous controls, the whole procedure of crossing seems "delightfully" perfunctory.

This may well be the world's most relaxed and open crossing point joining the two rival political systems. In fact, the casual arrangement has worked so well for 16 years that it now takes a powerful sense of history to comprehend that Trieste was once a big East-West issue, poisoning relations between Rome and Belgrade for almost a decade. President Tito of Yugoslavia was ready to fight the West over it in 1945, and it was one of the last Allied-occupied territories in Europe to be turned over to local control after the war.

It returned to the news earlier this month when Foreign Minister Aldo Moro of Italy implied that his government would not relinquish claims to parts of the Istrian Peninsula in Yugoslavia south and east of Trieste. Thus he loosened the tie of the Pandora's Box closed in 1954, when the United States and Britain turned over their zone of occupation in the Free Territory of Trieste, and with it the port city, to the Italians. At the same time they said the parts of the territory occupied by the Yugoslavs would be governed by Belgrade.

Moro's motives are still a mystery, even in Trieste, but responsible officials here believe the foreign minister was trying to please right-wing elements in Italy.

Tito Drops Visit

"Woodstock" Warns?

I was pleased to read that Mr. Alan Posner (CJET, Dec. 16) regarded my letter (CJET, Dec. 10) as "Greek" to him. I took pains to write in English, which uses the Roman alphabet. Greek is written in the Greek alphabet.

I did not say there is anything wrong with American youth. I merely suggested that "Woodstock" in the Soviet Union and Communist China, would be an effective and inexpensive deterrent to any nation contemplating an invasion and takeover of the U.S.A.

Perhaps Mr. Posner, who apparently does not know the Helles, has confused what he terms the "enforced silence" of the young Helles with their good manners, intelligence and self-discipline, which qualities have persuaded them that it is more useful to themselves and to their country—and more civilized—to stay in the classroom to learn rather than to roam the streets carrying placards, shouting slogans and throwing stones at shop windows.

For Mr. Posner's information: I am a native of the U.S.A.; I live in Athens by choice.

WALTER RYAN.
Athens.

Veterans' Hospitals

The letter from Lisbon signed A.M.S. (Dec. 18), pertaining to the inadequacy and insufficiency of veterans' hospitals in the U.S., voices criticisms that have frequently been brought to public attention, without results. What is the American Legion, which boasts of protecting veterans' interests, doing to correct at least some of the justifiable complaints?

A.M.C.

The main reason is Trieste itself, a town that seems more preoccupied with commerce than politics these days. Five days before Christmas, a brisk wind, the "Bora," blew down from the north and made the shutters of hotels and cafes along the quays rattle, and the sun-baked water of the Gulf of Trieste ripple and shimmer.

Western diplomats from the hardship posts of Eastern Europe

Sen. Jackson's Mideast Fears

Scoop and the FROG

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—One of the most interesting and indicative signs of the times is the proto-candidacy for the presidency of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, "Scoop" Jackson is, of course, a liberal Democrat of outstanding ability. Also, he won re-election by a vastly higher margin than any other Democrat.

But these are not the features that make his plans as still another enormous Middle Eastern development. This is the introduction of Egypt by the Soviets, in recent weeks of considerable numbers: the ground-to-ground missiles they are known to our military FROG-7s (free rocket over ground). These are powerful weapons with a range of 40 to 50 mi mounted on fully mobile platforms. The Soviet military publications emphasize that these missiles require no preparation for an American defeat in Vietnam or anywhere else.

Sen. Jackson's proto-candidacy is so striking, in fact, because it is squarely based upon these aspects of his record, which are currently so unpopular with so many forward-looking thinkers, in this party.

It must be called a proto-candidacy because at present Jackson merely plans to accept many speaking engagements. These will allow him to expound the risks of the policy of national weakness, which is currently advocated by all other Liberal Democrats who are candidates or near-candidates.

But the word "candidacy" has to be used, all the same, because Sen. Jackson thinks it horribly possible that events will knock all the more talked-about liberal Democrats right out of the ring, leaving him alone right in the field. He does not hope for this, God knows.

Mideast Situation

Yet he thinks it possible for three reasons. One is the direct link of cause-and-effect between the policy of national weakness and the ever-present Middle Eastern crisis. Another reason is the fearful threat to Israel which that crisis now constitutes. The third reason is the role of the American Jewish community in the Democratic party's liberal wing.

If the Middle Eastern crisis takes a fatal turn, the liberal Democratic advocates of the policy of national weakness will surely be seen—and with strict justice—as the murderers of Israel. It is this, in truth, that may knock the more conspicuous Democratic aspirants out of the ring, unless some of them change their tune a shock and soon.

As Jackson himself has put it, "I pray every day that I'm wrong, but I don't like the look of things one little bit, and so I think it's about time for someone on our All this makes an ugly picture despite the virtual certainty the the Israelis will put off the decision by consenting to negotiate. One must pray, as Sen. Jackson prays, that the long-run outcome is not as bad as it appears. But if the facts are misleading, Jackson's proto-candidacy can turn out to be on thing to be thankful for.

Dialectic and Materialism

By Dan Morgan

stocked up on French brandies, cigarettes and cheese in the tax-free zone adjacent to the port and railroad station. The accents of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs from Yugoslavia—come to buy hard-to-find consumer goods mingled with those of Italian shopkeepers.

But there was also plenty of traffic the other way into Yugoslavia, where Italians go to buy cheap gasoline, meat and cigarettes.

The open borders—or almost open, since the border authorities do occasionally open a car train or a suitcase—work well for both countries.

Trieste's economy depends on an open backdoor on its hinterland, as well as an outlet to the sea. For instance, the newly opened pipeline link with Vienna reinforces a historical link to the times when the Habsburg empire built up Trieste as the main port of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Any closing-off of Yugoslavia would be an economic disaster for Trieste. Over the Nov. 29 Yugoslav national holiday weekend, for example, some 300,000 Yugoslavs equal to the population of Trieste stormed shops here.

The Slovene Communists fe that the Italian party and its international Communist movement offer the best chance of a deal for Slovenia; the other Slovenes believe more can be gained by working through the called democratic parties. The Communists are clearly banking the Italian Communists eventually getting a share in the government.

The Slovene problem is that the people they inhabited the countryside, while Italians inhabit the city. They are guaranteed their own schools in Trieste. This is a Slovene theater and culture organization and there are number of schools.

But the Slovene cultural organization has asked the Italian government for an organic law offering legal guarantees of autonomy a the right to name villages Slovene.

The grievances may seem personal. But in this part of the world, petty grievances in a way of escalating.

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Warns It Over to East

problem Priority

28 (UPI)—The opposition Democrats fight the treaties. Chancellor Willy Brandt and Poland's problem is solved with East Germany's separate parliamentary floor.

A party leader in the lower house, told me a policy which Soviets everything, and the Germans would find a majority in the Bundestag's West German

and the government that the treaties Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia between East and the four wartime solution to the all were inextricably the problem of

in Concepts

If the government—the Christian largest party in had worked out common basic the contents solution, and the idea to hold to the run until a cabinet the situation.

cess to and from matter for intervention." Mr. Barzel to the East-West "This is the four powers."

of the United France and the he held 12 meetings to solve the less routes to West side East German officially have regany headway.

so said that "true friends of Germany" United States put question marks to the Eastern Eastern his situation the travel to the himself as soon as floor leader said.

Sets

Dates election

Dec. 28 (Reuters)—Million voters will Minister India future on Feb. 26 this year, it was announced.

probable dates for al election ordered last night, S. P. election coming might be than one day in states.

distances to he is to get to polling its rural areas of as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and the ke up to a week. officials here.

position in Par-

ot known until

or 520 seats in the Sabha House of free are appointed by a personal test-old Mrs. Gandhi, a new mandate ban necessary after an absolute majority was party split over

eds to win around than the 225 it now-dissolved Parliament's outright majority the government on support from communist members.

Vill Build Patrol Ocean

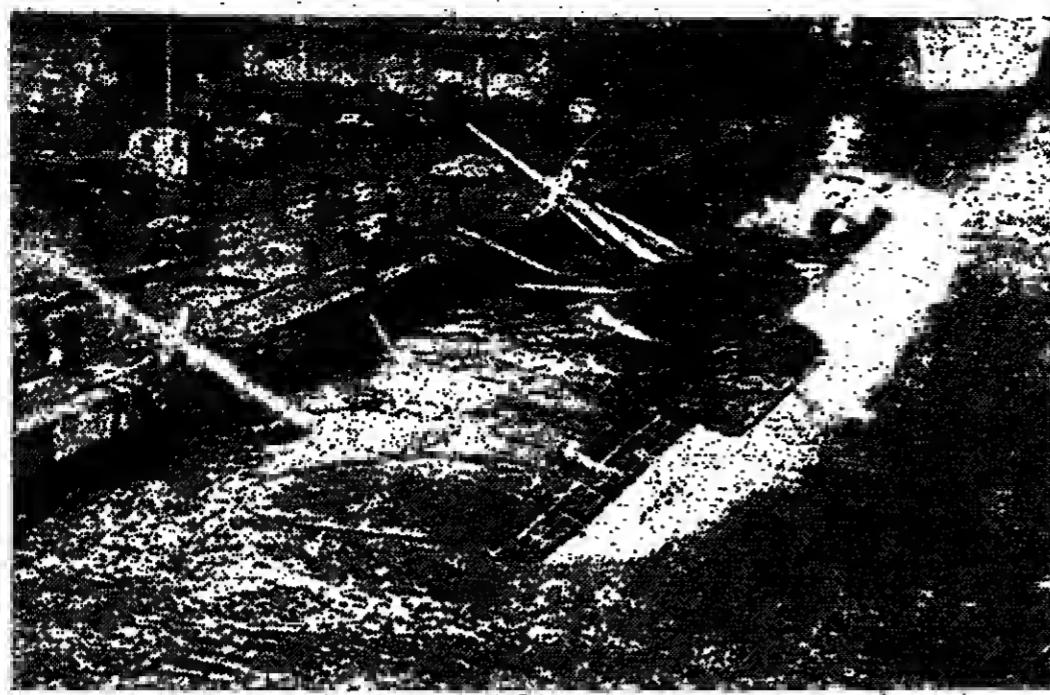
Dec. 28 (AP)—India's naval staff said India will "soon" construction of sub-

ands said the decline in view of the "of the country." India therefore navy to guard him," he said at a maritime trade.

did not say when or of the vessels which country would their building.

It has four Soviet ships now and anchor said Moscow had India build its own Vizagapatam or the Bay of Bengal Islands. India is building some patrol ships and Calcutta.

Union is presently with India in building fighters. The first completely with India was test-flown.



SMASHED BY STORM—The Greek cargo ship Tropeoforos was capsized against a pier in Naples by a heavy storm. The crew had all left the ship before it sank.

Snow Cripples West Europe; 600 Miners Trapped, Saved

LONDON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—Most of Western Europe lay under a mantle of snow today—after in some cases the heaviest snowfalls in 50 years.

Traffic was disrupted, offices and factories were closed, thousands sought refuge in public buildings and several villages were cut off.

The worst consequence of the weather was in Alsace, southern France, AP reported. Electricity failure caused by heavy snowfalls trapped 600 miners underground in a pit when the mine elevators stopped.

The trapped miners were brought to the surface safely tonight when power was restored. They had suffered no ill effects. Officials were in telephone contact with the trapped men, who were not in any immediate danger, and preparations had been made to lower food and blankets to them if the power failure was prolonged, AP said.

The electricity failure was affecting about 100,000 people throughout the region, it added.

In Britain, low temperatures and forecasts of more snow continued to keep millions at home, and many factories and offices did not open. About 150,000 miles of roads were covered with ice and snow.

Snow and ice covered much of France and the heaviest snowfall in 50 years was reported in the Rhone Valley. A blizzard hit the southeastern Drome and Ardeche regions, forcing thousands to seek refuge and cutting off several villages.

Greek Ship Sinks

AP reported that in Naples, the 1,100-ton Greek freighter Tropeoforos sank after waves had battered it against a wharf. The crew of 14 had left the ship.

Snow blanketed much of northern Italy after the worst falls this century, severely disrupting traffic but bringing smiles from skiers. Snow and ice were snarling traffic even in such large cities as Turin and Milan.

Milan's Linate Airport, closed overnight, was reopened this morning after being cleared of snow, but the city's other airport, Malpensa, remained snowbound and closed.

IUPI reported that a water rose more than four feet above sea level in Venice today, flooding St. Mark's Square and touching off emergency sirens to warn businessmen to get goods off ground-floor display shelves.

The city of Terini, with a population of 85,000, was hit by gale force winds, a tornado, then a mild earthquake within a few hours. No injuries were reported, but officials said television aerials, billboards and windows were blown down or broken.

Helicopters carried food and water supplies to inhabitants of four isolated central Italian villages where snow had been falling since before Christmas.

An 18-foot-high snowdrift blocked the main Paris-Marseille railway line in southeast France today. The drift on the rail line, which also links Lyons with the two cities, extended for 50 yards, just north of Valence.

Many provinces of Spain shivered under the worst snowfall and lowest temperatures in many years. Authorities blamed the conditions for six deaths.

Heavy snowfalls blocked 14 passes across the Swiss Alps, in-

cluding the Simplon, St. Gotthard and Great St. Bernard. Most of the snow affected the east and southeast of the country and forecasters predicted more for south of the Alps.

In Austria, a sultry warm wind raised temperatures to well above freezing over the Tyrol in western Austria and skiing conditions were not expected to improve until the wind dropped tomorrow. But snow in southern Austria improved ski conditions there.

Snow-covered roads were blamed for the deaths of 14 people in Holland over the three-day Christmas holiday and in Sweden the death toll of 28 was the highest since 1965. The Road Traffic Association said.

One inch of snow fell in Paris today and played havoc with the city's traffic. Berlin also was hit by snow squalls and streets were iced.

Elsewhere in Central Europe there were snowstorms on the border between Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia with high winds piling up deep drifts under falling temperatures.

The big freeze hit northern Italy where at Voghera, 60-year-old Cesare Orlando was crushed to death beneath a snowplow his son was using to clear a path to their home.

Sicilian Nuns Leave Order To Help Poor

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 28 (NYT)—The Vatican has authorized a group of nuns to leave their convents in Sicily, move to the industrial north, live in small communities, work in factory jobs and help local Roman Catholic priests in their religious and relief activities.

Forty-three members of the Servants of the Poor have so far taken part in the exodus. The order, which before the split comprised 710 nuns in 89 convents, has its general house in Palermo and includes in its duties the care of young girls.

The Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Religious and Seminary Institutes, the Roman Catholic Church's department supervising orders and similar organizations, dispensed the dissident Sicilian nuns from their vows of poverty, chastity and obedience after months of controversy in Palermo.

The nonconformist nuns came in conflict with their superiors when they encouraged young girls in their charge to enroll in public, rather than in parochial, schools, attend dances and take an active interest in the plight of Palermo's street dwellers and other social problems.

Request Denied

Earlier this year, a group of Servants of the Poor petitioned the Vatican for permission to establish an autonomous branch of the order to be able to put their progressive ideas into practice. The request was denied.

Later, a group of the discontented nuns traveled to Turin, where many Sicilian workers have settled during the last few years, and asked the city's archbishop, Michele Cardinal Pellegrino, for help.

Cardinal Pellegrino said in a Christmas homily Friday that he had decided to back the dissident Sicilian nuns, after consultation with the Vatican, in the hope that they may be able to assist poor people, especially southern immigrants in the north.

Religious Life

The cardinal stated that the nuns who had moved to Turin were determined to live a "religious life," meaning that they would remain unmarried, adopt a life style of austerity and modesty and follow the instructions given them by church authorities.

A Vatican expert said that the commitment of the former nuns, although acknowledged by the church, was temporary and that they were free to change their minds at any time. The expert explained: "They are no longer nuns, but members of a new-type experimental religious community for which church legislation so far is vague and incomplete."

Many of the former nuns are reported to have found jobs in or near Turin. Some of them have also enrolled at Turin University and are working as pastoral assistants in various parishes of the Turin archdiocese.

Paul Schwarzkopf Dies; a Leader In Metallurgy

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Paul Schwarzkopf, 58, known as the "father of powder metallurgy" who owned the Planteer works at Reutte, Tyrol, died there yesterday, his family announced today.

He lived in the United States during the war and became a U.S. citizen in 1946. But he gave up that citizenship in 1952 when he returned to Austria, resuming management of his factory which had been run by the Nazis, and subsequently by the Austrian government prior to his return.

Among other things, Mr. Schwarzkopf developed the first drawn tungsten wire in 1951. Metals fabricated at his Planteer works were used for the heat shields of Apollo spacecraft.

Dr. Montgomery-Campbell

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Dr. Henry Montgomery-Campbell, 82, Anglican Bishop of London from 1956 to 1961, died Saturday at Westminster Hospital in London.

48 Are Saved, 28 Lost in Two Dramas at Sea

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI)—A severe Atlantic storm split one oil tanker in two and a second was reported sinking today as Coast Guard and rescue vessels picked up survivors.

At least 48 crewmen from the two stricken vessels have been picked up, but 28 are missing, including one man lost in a rescue attempt from another ship.

Thirty-one crewmen of the Finnish tanker Ragny were rescued today after spending the night on the stern section of their vessel.

The 11,900-ton, 540-foot ship had split in two 600 miles east of Cape May, N.J. Six other crewmen of the Ragny were unaccounted for but might be clinging to the capsized bow section of the tanker.

One crewman of the U.S. merchant tanker Platte was lost last night and six of his shipmates were injured when their lifeboat capsized as they tried to reach the Ragny's stern section.

Coast Guard on Hand

The 31 men taken from the stern of the Ragny were aboard the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba. The Ragny had been found from Freeport in the Bahamas to Trondhjem, Norway.

The 1,918-ton, 644-foot Panamanian tanker Chrysal radiated early today that it was sinking in heavy seas 450 miles southeast of Elizabeth City, N.C.

A Norwegian vessel, the Ross Mount, later reported it had picked up 17 survivors of the Chrysal, including the captain. The Coast Guard said 31 crew members still were missing.

The Chrysal had been en route from Venezuela to Salem, Mass.

Iran Charges Iraqi Regime Directed Plot

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—A plot to overthrow the Iranian government has been uncovered here, it was officially announced today.

The Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Religious and Seminary Institutes, the Roman Catholic Church's department supervising orders and similar organizations, dispensed the dissident Sicilian nuns from their vows of poverty, chastity and obedience after months of controversy in Palermo.

The official said that some of the arrested men had crossed into Iran from Iraq to take part in sabotage and guerrilla warfare after receiving training at Iraqi military bases.

He said the alleged plotters were expected to stand trial within the next four or five months.

The former security chief said to have been behind the reported Iraqi-Baathist plot was named Gen. Seymour Bakhtiar.

The official said that some of the arrested men had crossed into Iran from Iraq to take part in sabotage and guerrilla warfare after receiving training at Iraqi military bases.

One of the arrested men, a former Iranian student, Ahmad Saboury, was produced at the press conference. He told how he went to Baghdad with three other Iranians and met Gen. Bakhtiar. The student said they returned to Iran with instructions to blow up key positions in Tehran and assassinate Islamic leaders.

Reporters were told at the press conference that another 20 pro-Chinese Communist elements had been arrested for anti-state activities and would also stand trial after interrogation.

Gen. Bakhtiar, exiled from Iran in 1962, was reported by Beirut newspapers to have been assassinated by an Iranian companion during a hunting trip in northern Iraq last August.

Western Imperialism Accused

TEHRAN, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Iranian security organization charged today that "Russia and Western Imperialism" are directing and financing an Iranian students' confederation in Europe and the United States to implement a widespread campaign against the Iranian regime.

A Vatican expert said that the commitment of the former nuns, although acknowledged by the church, was temporary and that they were free to change their minds at any time. The expert explained: "They are no longer nuns, but members of a new-type experimental religious community for which church legislation so far is vague and incomplete."

Many of the former nuns are reported to have found jobs in or near Turin. Some of them have also enrolled at Turin University and are working as pastoral assistants in various parishes of the Turin archdiocese.

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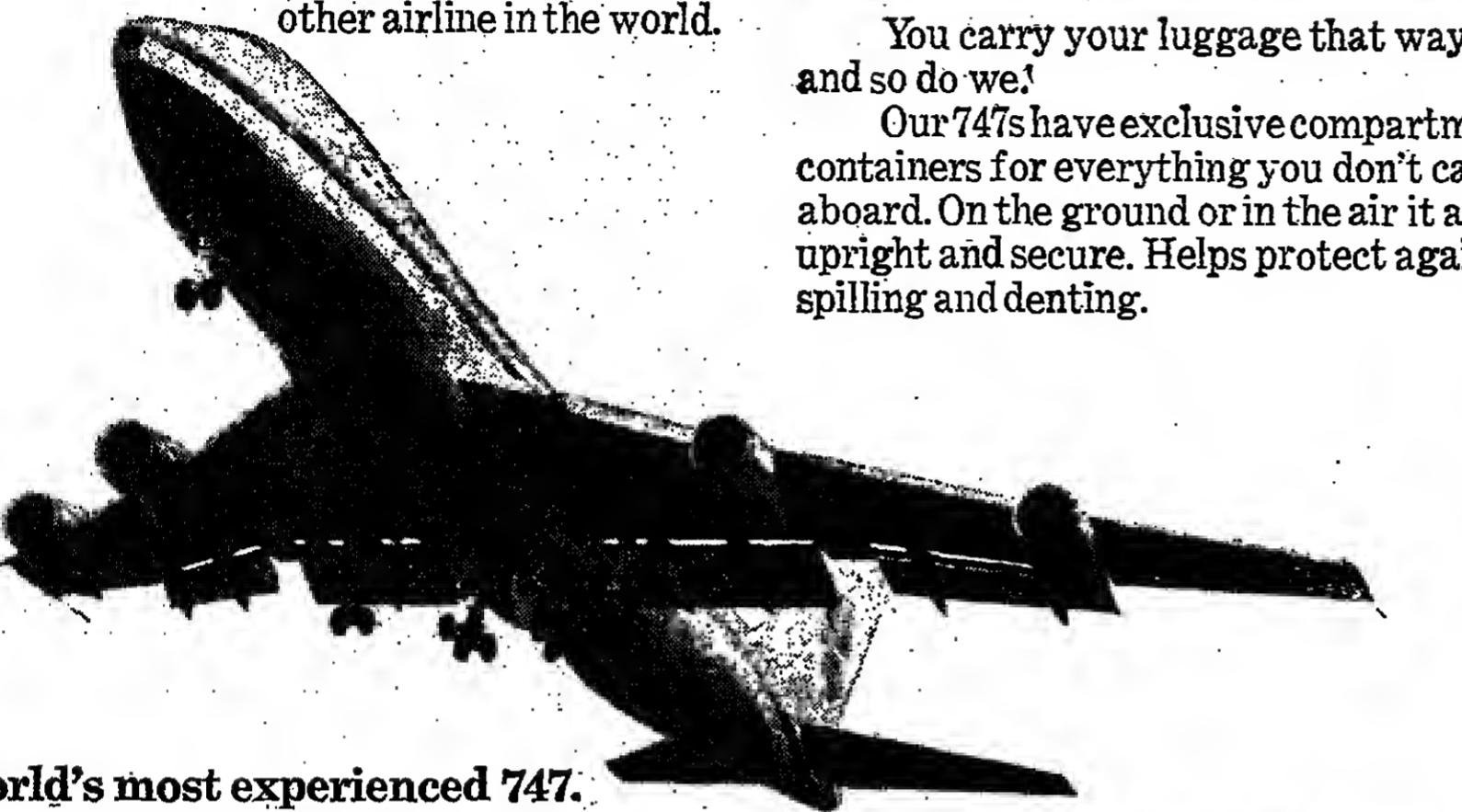
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1970

FINANCE

toise-Like' U.S. Pick-Up Seen

By Alfred L. Malabre Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. economy in 1971 will be much slower than analysts have indicated, according to private economists.

Private economists who are not under pressure to make optimistic forecasts, there will be a recovery, but the economy will rebound as sharply as in previous years of a sluggish rise in profits and a heavy corporate debt burden.

James Gagnon, chief economist of Argus Report, an investment advisory service, reasonably typical appraisal. The report is "tortoise-like," he forecasts. But this is a welcome development. A recovery, he feels, would reinforce inflation eventually to another slump.

A less optimistic view comes from

Gainsborough, chief economist of the Industrial Conference Board, a non-profit group. "Expansion, rather than recession, is in store for 1971," he predicts.

Conference Board Survey

ence board panel of nine economists, Dr. Gainsborough, recently came up with forecasts that are much like the being voiced by other private analysts, across national product—adjusted for real—will rise a gentle 2.8 percent next year. Consumer

average, will rise about 4.8 percent,

nearly 6 percent in 1970. Industrial

will climb 3.2 percent, after a drop

of 3 percent this year.

projection is that unemployment will

out 5.5 percent of the labor force in

1970 average should be about roughly

though it has recently been near 6

percent.

Official Estimates Reviser

editions are a far cry from the es-

sions recently emanated from the

ion. Last autumn officials talked of

ot rise in real GNP next year and a

opless rate by 1972. Now, the official

are slightly less optimistic but still

hopeful than anything seen by most

nomists.

28 (AP-DJ).—Italy's

prices to a decline in the value of

salaries and to a postponement of

"those reforms which are essential

for the development of the coun-

try."

In an article released over the

national income, in real terms,

would grow about 8 percent, an

artificially high figure, he said, be-

cause in 1968 there was a sharp

production decline.

The article in Milan's economic

newspaper Il Sole-24 Ore said

that in addition to political stability,

an acceleration of the economy

is a fundamental and undelayable

necessity" for enactment of

social reforms.

The three major Italian unions

have called general strikes to press

the government for housing, health

and school reforms. The strikes,

after a holiday lull, are expected

to resume early in January.

Urging the unions to use caution,

Premier Colombo said that "eco-

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strictly connected."

Postponed

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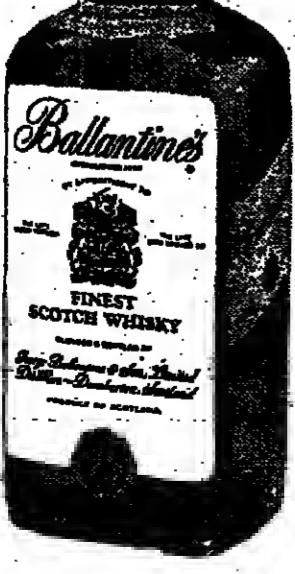
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Oil Exporters Seek Higher Taxes, Prices

Ten-Nation Group's Talks Open Next Month

VIENNA, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said today it will negotiate with Western oil companies to earn more money through higher taxes and a general price increase.

The outlook according to experts here was that oil prices were bound to go up as the Western companies would hardly be in a position to flatly reject the OPEC demand.

A resolution, adopted by the OPEC general conference recently held in Venezuela, was published here today.

It said that OPEC would in future consider 55 percent as the minimum rate of taxation on the net income of Western oil companies operating in the ten member countries.

So far, taxation has ranged from 38 to 55 percent. The resolution means an increase to the currently highest taxation rate.

OPEC also said it would discontinue granting special price allowances to some companies as of Jan. 1, 1971.

General Price Increase

Another demand in forthcoming negotiations with Western oil companies will be a general increase of prices for crude oil from the international majors, the international independents and national (non-Arab) companies, which all have drilling rights in the OPEC countries.

The OPEC members are: Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iraq, Oman, Indonesia, Venezuela, Abu Dhabi, and Algeria.

OPEC said separate talks would be held with the companies concerned in Tehran next month.

Warms of Action

OPEC said that "in case such negotiations fail to achieve their purpose, the conference shall determine and set forth a procedure with a view to enforcing and achieving the objectives as outlined in this resolution through a concerted and simultaneous action by all member countries."

But the resolution did not indicate what this action would be.

OPEC also said it would support member countries efforts to induce operating oil companies to keep their exploration and development operations "at acceptable levels."

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NEWS AND NOTES

VW Says Profit Falls

Volkswagen said net profit this year was smaller than in 1969, despite higher turnover, but it gave no figures for the current year. Parent company net profit in 1969 fell to \$30 million deutsche marks from \$38 million in 1968. Group net profit, including domestic companies in which the company has more than 50 percent stake, declined to \$38 million DM against \$38 million in 1968. VW said cost increases by price increases and try to keep wage and income increases in line with the steady growth formula.

In 1970, it said, Japan's economy turned from rapid expansion to stagnation. This was caused by a decrease in equipment investments as a result of the government's tight money policy, a decline in demand for durable consumer goods such as automobiles and color television sets—and circumstances adversely affecting exports to the United States, the agency said.

U.S. Machine Orders

U.S. machine tool orders in November totaled \$41.7 million, the lowest level since the \$32.5 million total of November 1968. Last month's figures are below October's total of \$51.5 million and the \$100.5 million in November of 1969. Order backlog was almost half of what they were a year ago.

Japan Textile Ventures

Japan has decided to approve preliminary plans by three major Japanese textile companies to form joint ventures with U.S. firms to produce textile products in Japan. The plan involves establishment of joint companies by Mitsubishi Rayon and Suribachi Industries, by Kanegafuchi Spinning and J.P. Stevens and by Asahi Chemical Industry

Soviet Oil Output

The Soviet Union's oil production for 1970 is expected to reach 333 million tons, according to preliminary year-end figures. During 1969-70, the Soviet Union produced 15 billion tons of oil, 110 million tons more than in the previous five-year period, the Soviet news agency Tass said. Despite the discovery of huge oil deposits in western Siberia, the country still gets most of its oil from the Ural and Volga regions, Tass said.

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OECD Warns Britain on Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Britain got a stern warning today to take its medicine and control its bout of wage-price inflation before the illness gets out of hand—and out of range of ordinary medications.

The report on the knuckles was issued today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in its annual review of the U.K. economy. The tone is in sharp contrast to most OECD national studies, all of which must be accepted by the government under study and perform tend to reflect the optimism of its officials.

The problem of inflation in Britain "is probably among the most acute faced by any major country," the OECD said, noting that "it may be unrealistic to assume that there is any easy way out."

It cautioned that the difficulty of controlling the upward spiral of prices and wages "may grow rather than recede if action is delayed." It said that "if there are no clear indications of progress towards lower cost and price trends in the fairly near future, a situation would arise in which more stringent policies against inflation would need to be considered."

For the present, the OECD is urging stronger government intervention—a return to some form of freeze or ceiling—to keep prices and wages from rising and stricter credit policies to dampen domestic consumption. Further cuts in government spending or higher taxes "would also be desirable."

Although such policies could reduce Britain's modest rate of economic growth even further, the report suggests that it is a small price to pay. The United States, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden have recently adopted such battle plans "in conditions where it is not obvious that the call for such action was greater than is now the case in the United Kingdom," the report said.

As matters stand now, the "explosion" of wage rates in 1969-70 "is expected to lead to a rapid response from prices. Unit labor costs may rise by as much as 8 to 9 percent between mid-1970 and mid-1971... the pressure on profit margins will remain considerable."

Wages, it noted, are rising by close to an annual rate of 15 percent.

Consumer prices, it said, are forecast to rise by 6 percent in the same period and the upward pressure on pay rates is likely to be maintained. It also sees little change in the level of unemployment—which is currently at a 30-year high.

Confined inflation—with its effect of raising the prices of British goods on world markets and sucking in less expensive imports—

would tend to weaken the current account of the balance of payments, and has been only mildly beneficial over the long run. But it said that the attempt to past attempts "should not be taken as indicating that the attempt must now be abandoned."

In conclusion, the report said:

"There is obviously no single simple answer to the question of how the trend of productivity might be improved: It is likely to require changes in policies, practices and attitudes in many areas, including managerial efficiency, manpower training and structural change."

Nolan Was Dallas Assistant**9ers' Coach Familiar With Style of Cowboys**

uneth Denlinger
GTON, Minn., Dec. 28.—Tom Landry knows all the team told, the Dallas Cowboys National Conference Sunday.

ached nearly every one offensive players," said Tom Landry.

was assistant for five years, becoming the 49ers' in 1968, was especially he way the 49ers re-

two early funnels he Minnesota Vikings, NFC semi-final play-

y. "We know we can win. We who know they can n't said.

did not vary from alignments in their

rising defensive per-

"We blitzed early, they adjusted so we didn't use it then," said middle linebacker Frank Nunley. "Our front four was making the ball fly in all directions. We're called as a defensive club the last three weeks."

Neither team complained about the condition of the field or the temperature that stayed around nine degrees most of the game.

"It was not to our advantage either, because there was a layering of snow ground over the frozen soil that gave the illusion of good footing," said 49ers fullback Ken Willard. "Later, we adjusted."

Quarterback John Brodie, who passed 20 yards for one touchdown and plunged a few inches for the other, said the 49ers' offensive plan was to throw short. He was some what upset that the offense could muster only 289 yards.

"I'm not going to pretend we moved the ball real well," he said. "What happened was that our de-

fense outplayed them."

Key Injury May Cause Major Changes by Colts

RE, Dec. 28 (NYT)—The experienced tight Baltimore Colts, was questionable performer today's American Championship game against

curved a pulled ham- e in his left leg late

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ND, Dec. 28 (UPI)—

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